DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. It shows the opinion held by our enemies of the various classes of agitators in our midst It denominates them as those who are denounced as *"Submissionists"*—*"Reconstructionists"*—and the "large party of States' Rights men who lose no opportunity of denouncing Jefferson Davis as a despot, who has oppressed them more sorely than Abraham Lincoln could have done."

Let our fellow-citizens ponder on the *warning* given in this abolition yankee sheet. By our divisions they hope to conquer us.

The Decay of Southern Unanimity.

The resolutions which were presented in the Rebel House of Representatives on the 25th inst., in relation to the subject of peace with the United States, by J. T. Leach, although they failed, are evidence that the 'unanimity of the South," of which much was formerly said, has ceased to exist. It also shows that the opponents of the war are becoming bolder, and that they feel themselves sufficiently strong to utter their opinions with a certainty that, although they may be unpalatable, they must be listened to. It is not probable that Mr. Leach expected to rally a decent minority to the support of his resolutions, He might have supposed that they would fall with no affirmative vote but his own, and yet he succeeded in gaining the support of five other members of the North Carolina delegation. It is true that, after the vote was taken, the latter requested permission to change their votes to the negative side. But this only shows that they are dexterous politicians. Had a strong vote been shown upon Mr. Leach's side they would have stuck to their avewal As it was they could better secure their influence hereafter by seeming to abandon the cause. Two years ago no man would have dared to avow the sentiments in a Southern Congress which Mr J T. Leach has boldly put upon the record. He might well have expected assassination upon the floor of the House of Representatives had he whispered such doctrines, yet Mr. Leach now not only avows them, but he is heard in a speech upon the subject, and they voted down, after a counter speech by a Mr. Montague.

All this shows progress. The Southern mind, even in the fierceness of its passion, has been compelled to ask itself, What are we fighting for? And the self-imposed reply is not pleasant to conscientious men. Mr Leach concedes to the usual Southern assertions about the cause of the "Rebellion, that it was produced by the "unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-holding States, in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit, and by "Legislative enactment, with the reserved "rights of the States," meaning of course, with the rights of the slaveholding States to the services of their bondmen. This assertion might be successfully denied, inasmuch as neither popular assemblies, pulpits nor State Legislative enactments, could interfere with the rights of the Southern people, under the constitution and the laws of the United States. But it is not necessary to elaborate any argument upon this point. It is notorious, that whatever might have been done by politicians, preachers and presses, to irritate the South, the United States Government had always maintained the rights of the Southern States, under the Constitution.

Against the conduct of the Government, which had always been politically under the control of Southern politicians, there was no cause for complaint. It was ostensibly because there was a failure on the part of the South to elect a President, pledged to the support of their programme that the Southern States rashly precipitated the country into what Mr Leach pronounces "a cruel, bloody, "and relentless war, that has no parallel in "point of atrocity in the annals of the world, "between a people professing the Christian "religion." We need only refer to the celebrated speech of Alexander H Stephens, of 1861, to show that in that oration, the conduct, policy, and good faith of the United States Government, and of the people of the free States, were most powerfully vindicated. Mr. Leach confesses the same thing, for he says in the preamble to his resolutions:—

"The citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure."

Indeed, it was a rash and most disastrous act, which, in an "unguarded moment,' plunged this great nation into the excesses of a terrible war Mr. Leach admits that the proceeding was unjustifiable. The Southern leaders pretended to consider the election of Mr. Lincoln as a proof of a design to oppress them. They had no warrant for that opinion, and subsequent events have demonstrated that the most ultra among the Southern conspirators did not believe that the outrages which they asserted were in store for them would be committed They had resolved upon separation long before. They had been nursing their conspiracy for years, whilst managing the United States Government according to their own desires, and they only sought some sort of an excuse as a seeming justification for the inauguration of their wicked plot. It cannot be said, in the language of Mr. Leach, that they entered upon the war "without mature deliberation." They had deliberated through several Presidential terms, and they were wise in their own conceit. They did not understand the people of the free States. They beheld them intent upon industry, and they imagined, in consequence, that they were sordid. They knew that for the sake of peace they had submitted to many Southern insults, and they consequently supposed them to be cowards. They knew them to be conciliatory, and hence they suspected them to be milksops. They knew that they were generous, and they ascribed their liberality to fear.

Misunderstanding the calm, deep security of the North, in its power, to be evidences of pusillanimity, they supposed that at the first sound of battle from the South the whole Northern population would drop upon their knees and sue for quarter. In all these ideas they were mistaken. They threw down the gauntlet in a spirit of bravado; it was taken up with the determination of unfaltering courage. "Unwise counsels" undoubtedly led to the initiation of the dreadful contest, and manifest delusions have kept alive the hopes of the Rebels in spite of unnumbered reverses. Four years of suffering have had their effect in chastening the passions of the Southern leaders. They have been baptized in woe, and the day of their redemption is not yet visible. What Mr. Leach has had the courage to proclaim in the Southern Congress, must be the secret opinion of thousands of his countrymen, whose pride is too great to openly avow them, and whose stubbornness yet keeps their feet in the paths of destruction.

Mr. Leach's resolutions have been voted down. No other result could have been expected among a body of men devoted to the Central Government. But in the States the tone is not so bold; the lukewarm action of the Legislature of Georgia shows that outside of Richmond the views of Mr. Leach have their effect. In North Carolina, although Holden was defeated by the interposition of the Central Government, the tyranny of the Richmond despotism has been openly denounced. The leaven of thought is agitating the whole Southern Confederacy. We hear of the sentiments of men who are denounced as "Submissionists." We hear also of "Reconstructionists," whose doctrines are not so bold as those of persons of the former class. We hear still more of the large party of State Rights men who, while asseverating their fidelity to the Southern cause, lose no opportunity of denouncing Jefferson Davis as a despot who has oppressed them more sorely than Abraham Lincoln could have done. Human nature teaches that differences of political opinion seldom halt at the first disagreement. A spirit of opposition once manifested, grows more obstinate with the progress of time. Fresh fuel is added to it by the uncontrollable course of events, so that those who once separated upon slight causes, grow daily more estranged, until they stop at no means that will insure their ends. For these reasons it is evident that the unanimity of the Southern people is already broken, and that their dissensions will increase until the Confederacy, threatened by hostile armies from without, and torn asunder by internal factions, will be compelled to succumb, a relief which will be hailed with wild enthusiasm by thousands whose hearts were once among the warmest which beat for the success of the rebellion.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We think we can safely assure those members of the Legislature who were elected as opposed to the so-called peace party, and who are now offering resolutions and making speeches and giving votes, in accordance with the views of that party, and so much to its delight, that their course does not meet the approval of those by whom they were elected. We are very far from charging, or believing, that they are hostile to the cause of the Confederacy, or even lukewarm on the subject; but we cannot shut our eyes to the manifest effect of their course, which is, to weaken our own cause and dispirit and disaffect our own people, and to raise the hopes and increase the vigor of the enemy. We beg them to be assured that there is point in the jocular remark of their fellow-member who proposed now to say something against Abe Lincoln. The resolutions and speeches and votes referred to, are against Jeff. Davis and not a word against Abe Lincoln. We will not say that they are grasping after the shadow and losing the substance, but that while contending for one substance which they consider in danger, they are risking and almost necessarily losing the great substance of Confederate independence—that independence which is the first and vital object to be contended for and gained, for it involves all that these speeches and resolutions and votes contend for, *and a vast deal more.* If by opposing our own government they assist the yankees to prevail over us, or even if simply whilst bending their energies to secure certain rights from our own government they *allow* the yankees to prevail, all the rights are lost forever, and with them all other rights, and all property, and life itself jeopardied. We beg these Legislators therefore, if they will not moderate their hostility to our own government, at least to show a little more of the same feeling towards the yankee government. They might thus help the cause of the Confederacy, damage that of the yankees, and place themselves right before the people At present, not a few are inclined to think that there is a prospect of more being lost than gained by the meeting of the present Legislature.

Of course we have no allusion in the above remarks to those members who were elected avowedly as of the pestilent "peace party" Nobody expected anything good from them; but it is not encouraging to see how many of the others act with these play into their hands. —*Fayetteville Observer.*

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA *via* YANKEEDOM.—The Yankees claim that an expedition left Norfolk, Va., on the 3d inst., comprising the United States gunboat *Cicopee* and the Eighty third New York Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Clark, for the purpose of breaking up the contraband trade between the city of Norfolk and the Confederate agent on Roanoke Island, has met with encouraging success.

They add that Clark surprised a company of Confederate soldiers and captured their camp, in which was found large quantities of arms and accoutrements, destined for the army. They were all burned, and the whole force returned in safety to Roanoke Island on the 6th inst. So says the Yankee account.

ANOTHER YANKEE GUNBOAT SUNK BY A CONFEDERATE TORPEDO.

Information, we learn through Yankee dates of the 14th, has reached the Yankee Navy Department, that the United States gunboat Otsego, Commander Arnold, was sunk, a few days ago by a rebel torpedo, in the Roanoke river, six miles above Plymouth, N. C. The torpedo was attached to a log and floated in the river, and as the Otsego was moving up on a reconnoissance she struck the torpedo, which exploded and caused the ship to sink. There is only six feet of water in the Roanoke river where she went down, and she will be raised and repaired. No person on board was injured.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Hon. A. G. Magrath, of Charleston, at present a Confederate Judge, has been elected by the Legislature Governor of South Carolina. Hon. R. G. McCaw has been elected Lieutenant Governor.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. VOL. I—No. 20.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR NEXT YEAR, a COOK, WASHER and IRONER. A. M. GORMAN.
dec 2o-dtf

BELMONT SCHOOL, GRANVILLE COUNTY. N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 27th of January, 1865.
For particulars, address
R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.
dec 20-d7t* (For Sassafras Fork by Express.)

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A HOUSE with three or four rooms and Kitchen, in the central part of the city.
WILL. G. FOWLER,
dec 20-d5t Trans. Office.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, D. c. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to
JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-dlm Capt. & Post Q. M.

$40,000 Internal Improvement NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!—Will be sold in the city of Raleigh, N. C, at the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Thursday the 22d day of December, FORTY THOUSAND dollars of North Carolina twenty year Conpon bonds. These were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.
No better investment can be found.
Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech and Litchford, Commission Merchants & Auctioneers. KEMP P. BATTLE.
de 13-dtd President C. R. R. Co.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, N. C, Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:
(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,
for which will be paid a liberal price.
They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address
JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-dlm Capt. & Post Q. M.

FOR RENT.

THE large and pleasantly situated dwelling House, in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J. D. Pullen; also, the dwelling occupied by E. A. Whitaker, and the Coach Shops, near the said houses.
This property will be rented for the ensuing year, at public auction on Thursday, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford.
Possession given January 1st, 1865.
Raleigh, Dec. 9-eod7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my residence in Raleigh, on Saturday night, a red and white COW of small size and about six years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery and pay all expenses.
dec 19-tf D. K. McRAE.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.
Circulars forwarded on application.
dec 20-d10t

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO.,
Danville Va Dec 14 1864

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.
W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17-dt8thj Auditor.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volonteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

PARRAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and cheapest Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention to the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.
Refers to Agents Rockfish and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2-eod2w

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

OFFICIAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., December 21, 1864.
CIRCULAR } No. 35.

GENERALS Commanding Reserves in the respective States will proceed, forthwith, and with the utmost vigor, to organize for "continuous local service, to be mustered in for the war," companies to consist of all men found fit or light duty, and not otherwise assigned, and actually employed, of men transferred to the Invalid Corps, and found fit for the duties hereafter indicated, and such men as are temporarily disabled for field service. The men of this latter class, when found ready for the field, to be forthwith restored to their proper commands.
These companies to consist of not less than sixty men, and officers of the Reserve Corps will be assigned by the Generals Commanding to a thorough inspection of them, and the muster rolls forwarded to this Bureau.
Upon their reception the Secretary of War will assign officers to the command of the companies.
It is the purpose of the War Department to assign these companies to duty as guards at Posts, Prisons, Camps Instructions, in Railroad trains, and such like service.
Prompt action is required of officers charged with the duties herein prescribed.
By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
OFFICIAL:
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

IN Pursuance of Circular No. 35, Bureau of Conscription, Current Series, all light duty men, not assigned in a Staff Department, all men of the Invalid Corps fit for guard duty, and all soldiers temporarily disabled for field service, in the State of North Carolina, (except of Hahr's Battalion, and those at the Posts of Charlotte Salisbury, Greensboro' and Raleigh, in regard to whom specific instructions have geen given) will report in person, at one of the Camps of Instructions, for examination by Select Medical Examining Boards. Those found unable for field service, but fit for guard duty, will, under directions of the Commandant of Camp, be organized into into companies of not less than sixty men, 'for continous local service," or will be assigned to companies already organized. They will be mustered in for the war, and duplicate Muster Rolls forwarded to this office to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.
By Command of LIEUT.-GEN. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
de 15 d7t A. A. Gen'l.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven times. Fayetteville Observer, Western Democopy two times.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.

I. Major H. R. Hooper, Quartermaster P. A. C. S. having in obedience to Special Orders 292, Par. XXXI. A. & I. G. O. Current Series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Quartermaster, Reserves of N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
II. All officers in command of Reserves will at once make requisition for clothing, and estimate for funds for the payment of their commands, forwarding them to Major Hooper at Raleigh.
By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
dec 15-d7t Assistant Adjutant General.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal copy seven times. Fayetteville Observer and Western Democrat 2 weeks.

TREASURY DEPATMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND Dec-mber 7, 1864.

TO holders of five per cent. Call Certificates.—Attention is respectfully called to the provisions of the ninth section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to reduce the currency, &c., approved February 17, 1864. which declares that "all call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Tresury notes into which they are convertible."
The fourth section of said act imposes a tax of one hundred per cent. on the Treasury notes represented by said five per cent. call certificates which shall remain outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-tlstj Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND Dec. 1 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.
The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, male or female.
Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to
H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.
Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

SERVANTS WANTED!

I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.
Parties having hands of the above description to hire, will please address
M. J. DEROSSET,
Surgeon in charge,
dec 7 w3t[illegible] Wake Forest, N. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Refugees from Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, that I will attend at Goldsboro', on January 6th, 1865, for the purpose of collecting Interest due on Sequestrated Debts. This notice does not apply to those who have paid interest to the 30th of May 1864.
C. S. WOOTEN.
de 15-d6t Receiver.

TALLY-HO CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The Spring Session of this School opens on the 3d Monday in January. Tuition $150 per Session. Board can be had on reasonable terms. Address the Principal for particulars, Tally-ho, Granville county, N. C. T. J. HORNER,
de 16-d1S Principal.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold—made on chronometer principles by Bennett of Cheapside, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal, &c. Apply to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

TO RENT,

A large two story DWELLING HOUSE, having 8 rooms, all necessary out houses, fine water, garden, &c. This house is one of the pleasantest places in Goldsboro', situated on a hill, and in a fine neighborhood. Seventeen acres of land with a good orchard can be had with the house if desired. Apply to E. B. BORDEN,
dec 19-d8t Goldsboro', N. C.

PIEDMONT RAIL ROAD.
SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE.
DANVILLE Dec. 14. 1864.

NOTICE TO PARTIES HAVING HANDS TO HIRE

This Company is desirous of hiring for the ensuing year, Three Hundred Hands to work on the line of Road from Danville to Greensboro'.
The Road runs through a healthy country, s free from all invasions of the enemy, and is thereby endered one of the most desirable localities for slaves in the South.
Liberal wages will be paid and good treatment insured.
Rations will be furnished by the Company—two suits of clothing will be given and medical attention administered in case of sickness.
Parties having hands to hire, and deire to make advantageous dispositions of them for the ensuing year, will please call at the office of the Company, or address the undersigned at Danville, Va.
D. T. LUMLEY,
de 17 dljlst Road Master.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N C
Raleigh, Dec. 16 h. 1864.

SALE OF N. C. BONDS,

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department till 12 o'clock M. on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent., interest with Coupons, payable semi-annually; principal payable 1st January 1893.
The proposals should be endorsed "bid for State Bonds."
I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem it advantageous to the State to accept.
The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500.
JONATHAN WORTH,
de 17 dt2dJ Pub. Treasurer.

NEGROES WANTED.

SALISBURY ARSENAL, Dec. 14 1864.
I desire to hire for the use of this Arsenal for the ensuing year, the following negroes, viz:
15 BLACKSMITHS; 20 CARPEENTERS, 65 LABORERS,
For which I will pay a liberal price. They will be well fed and positively supplied with the usual quantity of clothing. It will be to the interest of parties having able bodied Negroes to hire, to apply to me before hiring elsewhere, as superior inducements will be offered.
C. G. BREVIZER,
dec 17-tlstj Capt. Artl'y Comd'g.

FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday the tenth day of January 1865, the undersigned property belonging to the estate of William Jeffreys, deceased, late of Franklin county, consisting of Negroes, Mules, Horses, Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Cotton, Farming Implements, &c., will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased. Bonds with approved sureties payable six months after day of sale, will be required of purchasers.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
dec 17-d7t Executor.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE
for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.
We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.
Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.
F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-d4w&wtd
Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,00
" " single copy..... 50
SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$40,00
" " dozen..... 5,00
" " single copy..... 1,00
BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (in press).
We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
Published in the South.
*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, 23d, we will sell in front of our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock,
TEN LIKELY NEGROES,
consisting of Men, Women and Boys. All of the above No. 1. Also, one Negro Boy, eighteen years old—likely; one Negro Girl, sixteen years old—likely.
ALSO,
One Family of Negroes, consisting of one Woman and five children—the woman a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer.
Ages of Children, to-wit:
One Fancy Girl, 13 years old,
" " Boy, 10 " "
" " " 9 " "
" " " 6 " "
" " " 3 " "
The above are the best and cleanest lot of Negroes we have offered for sale.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
dec 20-d3t Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. AT AUCTION.

WE will offer for sale on Wednesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock,
20 Hhds. Fine Leaf Tobacco, (samples in store and can be seen any day before sale.)
A Lot of Snuff,
Hand Saw Files,
Small Lot Crockery,
Gents English Half Hose,
Camp Cases,
Small Lot Cutlery,
Calf Skins, &c.,
6 Bbls. Herrings and Shad,
2 Boxes Window Glass—12 by 18.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auctrs. & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Dec. 19—d2t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY wishes a situation as Teacher, either in a School or private family. She will engage to teach the English branches and Music on the Piano. Reference given. Address
MISS M. E. K.
Care Editors Confederate,
de 14-dtf Raleigh N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The 28th Session will open on Monday, the 9th of January, and close on Thursday the 25th of May, 1865.
It is important for students to be present on the first day of the session.
J. H MILLS,
de 13-12t* Oxford, N. C.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to hire for next year several workmen who can make Gentlemen and Ladies' fine Boots and Shoes. Either white men exempt from military service or negro men, will be employed.
Apply to, or address
L. L. THOMAS. & CO.,
de 17-d7t* Thomasville, N. C.

$1,000 REWARD. STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the night of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above-mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 7-d6t. Oaks, N. C.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

The dangers which surround the Confederacy, are appalling. It is unwise to shut our eyes against their presence and magnitude.—The march of Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, forcing back the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, was a success which we had not anticipated, and we have not yet been satisfied but that the stereotyped disposition of Gen. Johnston to retreat, contributed mightily to bring this calamity upon us. The subsequent capture of Atlanta and the march of the moveable column to Savannah, is a further success; and betokens the supineness and lethargy which have fallen upon the people of Georgia. To think that a brave and chivalrous State, which had in its State officers alone fifteen thousand exempts, fit for use in the army—that had a population of near half a million of white males and slaves—should sit down, or run away, and leave thirty or forty thousand Yankees to push a destructive, devastating march through the heart of her territory and escape unscathed, is wonderful beyond measure! And as Sherman will derive the honor of this transcendent display of strategy and prowess, so Georgia will suffer the shame, that it was upon her soil that they were executed. Alas! the people of Georgia had been prepared for this untoward submission. Her Governor, and the Vice President of the nation, residing within her borders, had been wont, from the beginning of the war, to blame, accuse and denounce the Confederate Government—to raise issues with it, and to present it before their people as a harassing and odious despotism, fit to be resisted at every step. And they had furthermore impressed on the popular mind of Georgia, an enervating and effeminating delusion, that there was another resource than courage for the defence of the State—another reliance than on the strong arm and indomitable will for the preservation of property and the keeping out of the foe. They had deluded the minds of Georgians with some scheme of peace, through other instrumentality than the musket and the bayonet; and their teachings had their effect. Georgia is the Empire State no longer. She will never again be known by that appellation. But history will set her down as the theatre of Sherman's glory—and a highway will be marked and mapped, for the youth to see the geography of the country through which the Yankee army marched, unopposed and triumphant! And through the baleful light of their own errors and follies, Mr. Vice President Stephens and Gov. Brown may look upon the prostrate pride of Georgia, trampled by the horde of Sherman into the very dust.

Besides this serious reverse to us in Georgia, the enemy have lately gained a decided advantage in North Carolina. A strong and valuable position, covering a country fruitful in all that an army needs for supply to man and beast, has been lost to us by criminal negligence on some part—and the way left open to the enemy through the richest portion of the State, unless a force is stationed to prevent his advance. In addition, a formidable enterprise has just started, we presume having Wilmington in contemplation, or Charleston, combining the power of a land and naval armament; and we may look for corresponding attempts from Newbern and Plymouth.

It is said that Gen. Lee, under the pressure of the emergency, has written a letter strongly urging the arming of the negroes and their employment in the military service of the country. These are not sensational statements, but palpable, incontrovertible facts; and they demonstrate an immediate, pressing peril—What shall we do? Is this people going to succumb? Are they content that their struggle for independence shall result in failure? Are they about to welcome the chains of a galling and hideous slavery? If they do not mean this, they must bestir themselves. The strength is yet left us, but it is waning away. Many men die from lack of will—meeting the approaches of death with a passive submission. If the Southern Confederacy would not meet this fate, it must arouse to more vigorous action. Men must put by faction, and lean upon each other in support of the nation. The cause, we repeat, is in great peril. Not because we are weak, but because we will not unite our strength and rightly apply it.

WAKE COUNTY COMPANY OF HOME GUARDS.—We understand the Company of third class Home Guards from this county, now on duty, has been highly complimented by the General in command, for the fine appearance of the men, its discipline and the fine spirit manifested. There are nearly fifty men in the Company, and the officers command are as follows: Captain Wm. H. Finch, 1st Lieut. J. W. Holden, 2d Lieut. Thos D. Sledge; Jr. 2d Lieut. —— Linn.

SILVER BELLS MAZURKA; dedicated to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, by Charles O. Pape.—We are indebted to the Composer for a copy of this exquisite piece of Music whose notes like silvers bells indeed, tinkle in sweet harmony through the entire six pages. Price $5.—Address Chas. O. Pape, Columbia, S. C.

HONOURABLY DISCHARGED.—Dr. Henry P. Ritter, of Edenton, North Carolina, committed to Castle Thunder as a Yankee spy, has been honourably discharged therefrom upon the production of proof of his loyalty to the Confederate States.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced the following, which took their place on the calendar, viz: resolutions in relation to illegal impressments.

WHEREAS, persons calling themselves agents of the Confederate Government are impressing provisions in violation of the laws: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor of North Carolina is hereby directed to cause all such persons to be arrested and bound over for trial to the first term of the Superior Court of the county in which such illegal impressment may have been made

Resolved, That the violation of the impressment laws passed by Congress is hereby made a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the offender shall be fined and imprisoned not less than thirty days.

Resolved, When any impressment of provisions is so made as not to leave a sufficiency for the support of the owner and his family, the offender shall be further liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be sued for by the party injured.

The above resolutions were introduced by Mr. Smith, after receiving a copy of an order by a sub-impressing agent, issued in Johnston. We see no fault in Mr. Smith's resolutions. They are aimed at *illegal* impressments and at the *offender*, and they assert nothing which we ourselves do not justify and would not assist to carry out. It is alas, too true, that to the malfeasance of government officials too much of the distress in the country is due. In too many instances incompetant and corrupt men obtain office. This is so in the State and in the Confederate Governments. It is so in peace—much more in the times of revolution and war. The remedy against the acts of bad officials, is to fix the facts of each case and report the individual.

On the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Smith's resolutions, Lt. Gen. Holmes is understood to have announced his belief that no such order as that issued by the sub-agent in Johnston had ever emanated from the Subsistance department at Richmond; and he undertook to telegraph to Col. Northrop to ascertain the facts. The order of this Johnston agent notified the people, that they would only be allowed one half their usual allowance of meat for family use, and that all their surplus would be impressed. Col. Northrop replied to Gen. Holmes, that no such order had issued from his Bureau, and that the action of the agent was unauthorized. In the mean time the matter was brought to the attention of Major Morrison, Commissary of the District, and he gave assurance that so far from any such order having emanated from him, he had instructed his agent in Johnston, *not to impress any of the provisions held for family use, but to impress only one-half of the surplus*—and that such ought to have been the rule of conduct by his agent in Johnston. He furthermore instructed his agent that in case of difference between the owner and the impressing agent, that reference was to be made to the local appraisers, to ascertain the value, without any appeal to the commissioners of prices; and on hearing that the agent had transcended his instructions, Major Morrison *at once caused him to be removed*. It then appears that the government was not only not responsible for the injustice and folly going on, but that every step had been taken to guard against it.

The resolutions of Mr. Smith were so moderate and just as to attract the attention of the government at once, and the assurance of remedy was at once given. Though of the "straitest sect," Mr. Smith in this matter has set an example which commends itself to many of his associates, both for good sense and patriotic action. In all those whose constituents are suffering by the action of government agents would take the pains to ascertain the facts and bring forth their propositions for relief within the bounds of prudence and moderation, instead of heaping abuse on the government and launching out into a tirade of calumny against the President of the Confederacy, they would better promote the interests of their constituents and better deserve the public confidence in their fidelity to the country and the cause.

The Fall of Cleburne.

We take a mournful pleasure in endorsing this brief but handsome tribute from the Montgomery Mail to the gallant heroic Cleburne.

A nobler and braver soldier never breathed the atmosphere of the battle field than Major General Patrick Cleburne who fell in the fight at Harpeth Creek. General Cleburne's history, civil and military, is too well known, to require a biographical sketch at our hands. He was an Irishman by birth, and a Southerner by adoption—a soldier from choice and by education He served when quite a youth, in the British service, where was inculcated those soldierly qualities of discipline and training which have rendered him distinguished in the present war. When he first emigrated to this country he settled in Arkansas, where he studied and practiced law, and in that profession had, previous to the struggle, formed a partnership with the present Major General T. C. Hindman.

When the war commenced, he enlisted as a private, was made Captain of his company, was afterwards elected Colonel of his regiment, and from one grade to another gradually rose to the position he held at the time of his fall. Among his contemporaries he was distinguished for his soldierly qualities, and for a correctness of judgment in the council of war and upon the field of action, which gave his opinion great weight and influence. He endeared himself to his devoted troops, and won the admiration and respect of every soldier in the army, by his attention to their general welfare and by his gallant bearing upon the field, and his cool and intrepid behavior in the hour of battle. The country has not sustained a greater loss since the death of the lamented Jackson. The Army of Tennessee mourns the loss of its right arm, which has twice saved it from disaster. The Confederacy weeps over the heroic form of her adopted son.

He who fails to read the Advertisements, loses much useful information.

The News.

We give in another column the news received by our Georgia exchanges up to last Sunday. It is not of a character either satisfactory or hopeful. The latest accounts represent affairs at Savannah as quiet and a better feeling prevailing; while there seemed to be a vague impression that our army had evacuated the city, and that Gen. Hardee had succeeded in safely withdrawing his men. A few days more and we shall know the truth of the matter.

A report was in Augusta last Saturday, that Gen. Hood had captured Nashville, and that Gen. Cheatham was killed at the head of his column in the streets of the city, near the capitol. Either this report from Hood, or the yankee accounts published in our telegram, yesterday, are untrue. We incline to the opinion that the Augusta report was without foundation, and that the yankee accounts of their successes are greatly exaggerated.

There is nothing especially reliable of the movements of the enemy upon this State, though the impression seems well founded that an advance will be made soon on two or three points. The Yankee fleet was reported off Wilmington yesterday morning; whether they will make a descent upon that point remains to be seen.

A considerable demonstration has of late been making, indicative of a raid either upon Mobile or upon the line of Railroad connecting that city with Montgomery and Corinth.—They were at one time within twenty miles of Mobile; but the lastest official intelligence is that they had changed their course and were marching in the direction Pacagoula.

Gen. Ransom, in command at Charleston, has issued orders that non-combatants are not to enter that city, and that the slaves are to be removed.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A gentleman who reached Augusta on Saturday last, says a report was in circulation at Macon, that Gen. Hood had assaulted the enemy's works at Nashville, and carried them, and was in possession of the city. The rumor also states that General Cheatham was killed at the head of his corps in the streets of the city near the capital.

Our readers can take these reports for what they are worth. They may or may not be true. We are disposed to believe that Nashville has fallen into our hands, as Hood had the city closely besieged at last accounts, and was preparing to assault the works.

So says the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Sunday last.

New Advertisements.

Glen Anna Female Seminary, at Thomasville, it will be seen by Advertisement in this paper, still maintains itself amid these trying times, being one of the very few that has kept up amid the crushing misfortunes of war. The next term opens in January.

W. H Crow advertises for Rags—a very important notice.

A Book-keeper Wanted.

See Advertisement of W. V. Oliver.

Printers wanted by Evans & Cogswell.

Situation as Teacher wanted.

$100 Reward for a Runaway.

See Adjutant General's orders for first Class Home Guards to repair to Goldsboro' immediately.

Tucker, Andrews & Co., advertise a Carriage, Horse and Mule at Auction.

Creech & Litchford advertise 250 Sheep at Auction.

W. A. Blount, Jr., advertises Negro Hiring on Jan. 2d.

We notice that the Raleigh *Confederate* is publishing a series of articles on "Moneys, Weights," &c., originally published in the *Bulletin*, to which our contemporary has neglected to give credit.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The articles alluded to, were sent to us by the author, revised and corrected; and not selected by us from the *Bulletin*: so that we are not amenable to the discourtesy complained of.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The first number, issued at Wilmington on Saturday, by Messrs. Sinclair & Munson, has reached us, doubled in size and much improved in appearance.

We are in receipt of ten dollars for the *Weekly Confederate*, to be sent to Stony Ridge, Surry county, N. C.; but no name is given. The writer will please let us know to whom the paper is to be sent.

RETURNED CONFEDERATES.—Among the paroled Confederates who arrived at Charleston Thursday evening last, by flag of truce boat from Fort Pulaski, we find the following names belonging to North Carolina Regiments:

Colonel G. N. Folk, 65th; Capt. D. S. Cockerham, 54th; Capt. S J Parham 54th; Capt. J C. Gorman, 3d; Lt J. K Gilbert, 57th; Lt M. C. Good, 6th; Lt. E. E. Gath, 34th; Lt E. W Barton, 17th

A CURIOUS REPORT ABOUT SEMMES.—The Liverpool Post, of November 16, says: "We were informed last night that Captain Semmes, whose whereabouts has lately become the subject of several paragraphs in the public journals, is in reality in Liverpool, occupied in engaging men for service on board a privateer. It is said that he saw thirty-five candidates yesterday, and selected nine, and that he is to start on Sunday for Gibraltar."

REBELS IN PARIS—We have had, writes a Paris correspondent, a great collection of Americans here during the last week—the Captain of the Florida, Messrs. Slidell, Mason and others. I do not know what was "plotting"—I borrow the expression from one of the party—in the billiard room of the Grand Hotel, but, judging from the smiling looks of the Southerners who were there assembled, they evidently consider that things just now look very well for them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec 20, 1864.

The investigating committee in reference to $53.000 of bonds of which no entry could be found and a certain mortgage which did not appear, reported that said mortgage had been found and said bonds discovered to have been entered.

Mr. Courts proceeded to defend his administration of the finances when in office, claiming that he had carried the credit of North Carolina higher than that of any other Southern State, that he had saved a million of dollars, and that no Public Treasurer of the State had even before obtained a premium.

The Revenue bill was then discussed for some time, the discussion yielding to a motion by Mr. Arendell to take up the Peace resolutions tabled some days since. This motion after considerable discussion, was finally lost, by yeas 19, nays 21. The Senate then adjourned.

[Mr. R. P. Dick made a lengthy speech on the motion to take up the Peace resolutions, but is it not adapted to the columns of this paper. It would be published with great satisfaction by the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Enquirer* and the Washington *Chronicle*.]—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

But little was done in the House beyond the reporting by Mr. Shepherd, from the military committee, of a bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the State to the amount of $3,583,908, as follows: Pay Department $2,000,908, Ordnance $100.000, Commissary Stores $1.010.000 and Quartermaster's Department $419,000.

For the Confederate.

A Reply to "A Southern Matron."

If your correspondent "A Southern Matron," had taken pains to inform herself of the facts of the case I should be spared the unwelcome task of controverting her assertions. The card of Medical Director Hines, was intended to give authentic information of what the Government had done in providing funds for the hospitals This authentic information possessed by him of the very liberal appropriations made by the Government for the comfort and subsistence of the sick and wounded, he very properly thought best to make public, so that no one might be led to believe that the Government had been derelict in its duty to the sick and wounded in the hospitals in his District.

His card was not intended to reflect, neither can it be justly charged with any such meaning, upon the Ladies Relief Society of this place. He has frequently expressed himself as highly gratified at the ladies visiting the hospitals, and truly thankful for their efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded of his District. I myself know members of that Society who in their disinterested attention to the sick and wounded, have rivalled Florence Nightengale herself.

Of the many inaccuracies of "Matron's" Card, I will mention a few: She is incorrect in regard to many hospitals in this District expending their hospital fund. There is no General Hospital in this Department that has been able to do so. It is not true that the sick and wounded, in the hospital that I have charge of, have been denied anything because it was "*too dear*," and I am informed by other Surgeons of this city, that it is not true in regard to their hospital, neither do I believe it of any in this District. My purchasing agents have always been ordered to buy what was needed regardless of price.

The hospitals are constantly and liberally supplied with bacon, flour, meal, rice, peas, beans, salt, sugar, coffee, vinegar, molasses, lard, rye and mutton, which they draw from the Government Commissary. In addition to these, they are constantly purchasing turkeys, ducks, geese, butter, eggs, milk, apples in season, potatoes, onions, turnips and other vegetables, spices, condiments and every edible that can tempt the palate of the convalescent, that can be bought with money, by purchasing agents sent to every portion of the State for that purpose. "Matron" must recollect that the poor fellows who have to eat all this are sick men, and they cannot consume all the hospital fund will buy for them, in the short space of a month, without serious detriment to their health.

Again; another difficulty in spending all the hospital fund is, that in some of our counties our people are unwilling to receive our money in payment for supplies. Hence, from the above causes, a surplus fund must accumulate. Neither is the surplus fund of our hospital returned to the public Treasury, when needed by any other hospital for the purchase of supplies The Surgeons can have no object in not spending the money in a legal manner for supplies, neither are they authorized to give it away or turn it over to irresponsible parties unauthorized by the Government to receipt for it. "Matron" is again incorrect in charging indirectly, that no purchasing agents are sent out for supplies

Pettigrew Hospital has agents who purchase supplies in the following counties: Lincoln Catawba, Cleaveland, Gaston, Burke, Rutherford, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Sampson, Alamance, Guilford, Wake, Davidson, Forsythe, Green, Lenoir and Duplin.

General Hospital, No. 8, has agents who purchase in the counties of Johnston, Nash, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly and Anson.

General Hospital, No 4, has agents who, purchase in Wake, Chatham, Harnett, Orange, Granville, Randolph, Alamance and Davidson.

SURGEON.

Mississippi

The news from this quarter is by no means of a positive character. The Selma *Dispatch* speaking of the raid, says:

Passengers by the Alabama and Mississippi train last night—who left Meridian yesterday morning—bring but little additional intelligence concerning the Yankee raiders in Mississippi. They have not struck the Mobile and Ohio railroad yet, and the impression prevails that they will turn back from Waynesboro'. Our advices state that we have a large force to meet them should they attempt to reach the railroad.

The *Clarion* of the 9th, says: "From a special dispatch from Shubuta last night we learn that no Yankees were within twenty miles of that point, while a rumor was in circulation, said to have come from a citizen scout, that the Yankees were within five miles of Waynesboro' some ten miles below Shubuta. We have a strong force at Buckatunna some seven miles, we believe, below Waynesboro', which will prevent any serious demonstration on the road. Reliable news is hard to get, but we believe the dispatch from Shubuta. The trains from this point to Mobile prudently remained at this point until satisfied of a safe passage."

The Situation.

GEORGIA.

We are still without any satisfactory information from Savannah. But we are enabled to assure our readers that the rumor in relation to the evacuation of Savannah is without foundation. A friend who arrived from Charleston last evening, informs us that a despatch was received at headquarters in that city, that all was progressing favorably.

Our Charleston exchanges do not throw much light on the situation. The *Mercury* of Saturday observes that in the present state of affairs, it is by no means an easy matter to obtain any trustworthy news from Savannah. We may, however, once for all, caution our readers against believing any of the thousand and one rumors which are afloat daily upon our streets. As far as we have been able to learn, the report of the evacuation of Savannah by our forces, so current yesterday, is altogether without foundation. Gen. Beauregard left the city by the Savannah Railroad yesterday morning.

Foster's batteries, in the neighborhood of Tulafiny Creek, near Coosahatchie, continue to shell, with great vigor, every train that passes the latter point. As yet, however, we have heard of no material damage done, otherwise all remains quiet along the line of the Road.

The *Courier* of the same date states that affairs at Savannah remained quiet at last accounts, and a better feeling prevailed. The number of prisoners captured at Fort McAllister is reported to have been seven hundred. All was quiet along the line of railroad Friday.—*Augus. Cons.*

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Saturday was the 527th day of the siege. The *Courier* says:

The steamer Celt took down the harbor Friday forenoon the balance of the Yankee prisoners due on the present exchange. The number of Yankee prisoners delivered thus far, since the commencement, in Savannah and Charleston harbors, is as follows: Privates, 10.685; Officers, 225, making a total of 10,-910. The truce expires at 10 o'clock this morning, at which time the usual firing between the batteries and the shelling of the city may be expected to be resumed.

For the Fayetteville Observer.

Refugees.

We cannot understand the feeling manifested by people in some parts of the Confederacy which prompts them to acts of unkindness to refugees. It seems to us, on the contrary, that they are entitled to the warm sympathies of all who are so fortunate as to retain their own homes and property, and that next to the poor who need charity, the refugees should have extended to them all needful acts of courtesy and kindness. Let us all ask ourselves how we would feel if we were driven from our homes by the yankees or by the fear of them—and no one can be exempt from the liability to this misfortune so long as the war lasts—and were refused common civility from the people among whom we might take refuge? Any decent stranger is entitled to civility and kindness: how much more one who has been driven from his home by the common enemy of us all, how much more still when the refugees are helpless women and children! We have seen frequent notices in the South Carolina papers of unkindness in the upper part of that State to the refugees from the coast, but nothing quite so bad as the following, which we copy from the Charleston Courier:—

"A lady—a refugee from Charleston—writes to the *South Carolinian* from one of the upper Districts, that the people of her neighborhood flatly refuse to sell wood to the refugees who have settled among them. She adds that she has been for many days without a log to burn, and this, too, in a house so pervious to the weather that she and her little ones have once or twice awakened to find their beds wet with rain and covered with snow. An unusually kind hearted gentleman dropped in upon the family one very cold morning, and seeing them without a fire, inquired the reason, as if he thought the absence of that comfort were a matter of pure choice. "We have no fuel, and can procure none either for love or money," was the reply.—"Dear me!" exclaimed the visitor, what a pity! Well, I suppose I shall have to let you have one load of wood." But when this compassionate individual got back to his own warm hearth, he discoved such an improvement in the temperature of the atmosphere, that he felt himself absolved from his promise, and the wood was never sent."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHEEP AT AUCTION!!!

WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1864.

WE will sell on the above day, 250 head Stock SHEEP. They may be seen at Mr. E. Smith's lot.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec 21-d Aucts. and Com. Merchants.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER is wanted, by a Teacher of experience, who was educated at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The best testimonials can be given, and other information that may be desired, by addressing BOX 1000, at Chapel Hill, N. C.
dec 21-d2t*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171

Commanders of Regiments and Battalions of the Guard for Home Defence, will, at once, call out for field service the first class of their respective commands, as organized under General Orders, No 24, and send them to Goldsboro' with all possible dispatch.

As these troops arrive at Goldsboro' they will be organized as heretofore into the 1st. 2d and 3d regiments of the first class, with the same Field and Staff Officers.

The Field and Staff Officers of the above named regiments will repair to Goldsboro', and report for duty to Brig. Gen Leventhorpe, and be prepared to receive the troops as they arrive.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
dec 21-dtf Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 172.

To meet the present emergency, all unexpired furloughs and leaves of absence heretofore granted to members of the Guard for Home Defence, except those granted for physical disability, are hereby revoked, and the parties will proceed with the first class of their respective battalions to Goldsboro'.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
dec 21-dtf Adjutant General.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 20.—The enemy's fleet, some thirty odd, appeared off New Inlet this morning. Up to latest accounts no demonstration had been made to land. Wind N. E., growing cold and weather unfavorable to landing.—Among the fleet the Colorado and Wabash are recognized. Our people are quiet.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., at Eagle Rock, N. C., the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. JOSEPH F. FOSTER, of Mathews county, Va., to MISS NANNIE G. DENHAM.

City papers please copy.

In Johnston county, near Earpsboro', on the 1st inst., by J. R. Brown, Esq., JAMES JEFFREYS to MRS JULIA ANN O'NEAL, all of Johnston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-dlm

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, Exempt from Military duty, who is a good BOOK-KEEPER. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro', N. C. dec 21-dtmw3t

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock,
One Fine 2 Horse Light Open Carriage,
" Young Bay Horse,
" Fine Young Mule.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
dec 21-2t Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

TO PRINTERS.

TEN GOOD COMPOSITORS can find permanent employment at the highest wages and exemption from field duty, (if not a member of a company in Confederate service,) by applying to
EVANS & COGSWELL,
State Printers,
dec 21-d6t Columbia, S. C.

NEGRO HIRING.

AT the Market House in Raleigh, on MONDAY, 2d day of January, I will hire out for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Genl. L. O'B. Branch. They consist of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms made known on day of hiring.

Persons having them in possession will please deliver them by the 27th December, as I wish to have them divided among the heirs previous to hiring them out.
dec 21-tf W. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm'r.

COUNTY SALT.

I am ready to deliver the SALT due citizens of Wake County, and request them to call and get their supplies.

THOS. G. WHITAKER, Agt.
Raleigh, Dec. 21-d3tw2t
Conservative copy 3 times.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE next Session begins January 25th, 1865. Board $7 per month, payable in provisions at old prices, or $150 per month, Confederate money, in advance Tuition—English Branches, $50; Music, $50; Latin or French $25.

Each young lady will furnish one pair of sheets and pillow cases.

J. W. THOMAS, Pres't.
dec 21-d2tw6t*

ANY "Active Duty" man unassigned to field service, or "Light Duty" man desirous of having a permanent *assignment*, by which they will be enabled to continue their present occupation, or any business they may desire to engage in, will hear of something to their advantage, by addressing, with name, residence and present status, W. V. OLIVER,
Office of the Confederate, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-d3t*

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a bright mulatto girl named EMMA, but passes by the name of Frances. She is 18 years old, weighs 150 pounds. She is passing as a refugee from Kinston, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Lanet. This girl stopped at Mrs. Nixon's, near Raleigh, for two weeks, where she has an aunt. She has also been seen in Johnston county.

I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars for her apprehension and confinement in jail so I can get her again.

Address me at Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C.
dec 21-dltw2t* N. C. JONES.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., December 20, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list:

Wm Avers, M S Abernathy, Drury J Barner, Miss Sally Browing, Miss Sally Burgwyn, Miss Harriet Cox, Miss Mantell Chavers, Robt Gray, Miss Mary Holmes, Robt Hynes, John H Harris, C Hall, S F Howes, Allen J Mangum, Mrs Ellen Mills, W H F Mitchell, John Mitchell, Roland Moss, Ben Meacham, Wm F Mitchell, Mr McLagle, Johnson Olive, Wm C Owen, Richard C Pugh, Amos G Slaughter, Miss Mattie Stevens, John Smith, Miss C Stokes, Miss Elizabeth Womack.
dec 21-dlt GEO. T COOKE, P M.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stables at Spring Hill, Lenoir county, N. C., on the night of the 14th inst., a fine bay HORSE, with long black mane and tail, black legs, with a small white spot on his neck under the mane, blind in the right eye, a rough saddle horse, but fine buggy horse.

The thief passed Mosely Hall, on the horse, early in the night, enquiring the way to Snow Hill; from there he was going to Goldsboro', and from there to Petersburg to his regiment. He left at Spring Hill a very poor sorrel mare. She had the appearance of a broken down cavalry animal, with sore back.

The thief is described to me to be about 25 or 30 years old, spare built, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, and has a sharp narrow face. He crossed Neuse river at White Hall; from thence to Spring Hill. I hear of his walking and leading or driving the mare. On the mare was a cavalry saddle, a bundle rolled in oil cloth attached to the hind part of the saddle and a pair of leather saddle bags. He had on a hat, gray jacket and pants; the pants lighter than the jacket.

One of the Guard at White Hall informs me that the thief told him his name is Fields; that he lives in New Hanover county, near Wilmington; that he was on his way to Petersburg, Va. The Guard describes him to be inclined to light complexion, pale face, and wearing a heavy pair of sewed shoes, made of country tanned leather.

Any information in regard to the horse addressed to me at Mosely Hall P. O., will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid for the delivery of the horse and One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the thief, with proof sufficient to convict him.

JESSE LASSITER,
dec 16-3t Mosely Hall P. O.